

The Chicago Tribune

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1876.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOLUME XXXI.

CLOTHING.

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565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

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JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,

MONEY AT LOW RATES

INDEXED MAPS.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S

INDEXED MAPS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ORMSBY

IN THE CITY.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Maine Majorities More

and More Uncompli-

mentary to Til-

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Every County Republican on

the Gubernatorial

Vote.

A Gain of Probably 12,000 on the

Vote of 1875.

Decidedly Cheering Reports

from the Campaign

in Ohio.

District-Attorney Bliss on the

Tilden Perjury Case.

Prospects in New York--

Effect of Tweed's

Return.

All the Democratic Congressional

Conventions to Be Held

Sept. 30.

The Republicans Happy Over the Maine

Election--Ward Meetings.

MAINE.

Additional Election Returns.

BOROW, Sept. 12.—A special says: "The

Republicans have swept every Congressional

District. Thomas B. Reed is elected in the

First District, by about 1,000 majority; William P.

Dyer, in the Second District, by about 8,000;

Stephen D. Lindsay, in the Third District, by

about 3,600 majority; Llewellyn Payne, in the

Fourth District, by about 2,000; and Eugene

Hale, in the Fifth District, by about 2,500."

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—Two hundred

and forty-eight towns in Maine give Connor 56,818,

and Talbot 43,993. The same towns last year

gave Connor 48,184, and Roberts 50,478. The

Republican net gain in these towns is 9,209.

RETURNS FROM 30 TOWNS IN SOMERSET

County, Sept. 12.—The Republican ticket

gives 3,103 Republican, and 3,470 Democratic. The

remaining towns, last year, gave Connor 328,

and Roberts 305 votes. All the Republican Rep-

resentatives and the whole county ticket are

elects.

Lincoln County will be very close. Connor's

majority will be about 100. The county ticket

is divided 4,500. The county officers are about

evenly divided. Five of the six Representatives

are Republicans.

The nearly full returns from Knox County

make it certain that the Republican ticket are

elects. The county ticket is divided 3,000 to

68 majority in the county, on the vote for Gov-

ernor, and all the county ticket except a

Senator and Clerk of the County are elects.

In Farmington County, all the Republican

Representatives to the Legislature are elects

except one. The county ticket is divided 3,000

to 68 majority. In the Third District, the

county ticket is divided 3,000 to 68 majority.

Waldo County has gone largely Republican.

The Republican county ticket is elects

and all the eight Representatives to the

Legislature.

Eight towns in Aroostook County give

Republican, for Congress, 321; Danforth

(Dem.), 643. The same towns last year gave

Republican 284, and Democrat 643. The

county has probably gone Republican.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—Returns

from the Republican ticket are as follows:

For Governor, 32,100; for Lieutenant Governor,

32,100; for State Treasurer, 32,100; for

State Auditor, 32,100; for State Engineer,

32,100; for State Surveyor, 32,100; for

State Comptroller, 32,100; for State

Attorney General, 32,100; for State

Comptroller of the Treasury, 32,100; for

State Engineer and Surveyor, 32,100; for

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closed 1 1/2 lower, at \$1.00; cash and \$1.00 for October. Corn closed 1/2 lower, at 43 1/2 for September and 43 1/2 for October. Oats closed 1 1/2 lower, at 33 1/2 for September and 33 1/2 for October. Rye was stronger, at 64 1/2. Barley closed 3/4 lower, at 7 1/2 for September and October. Hogs were active, at 10c decline, closing steady at \$5.65 for common heavy to prime light. Cattle were dull and 10c lower, with the bulk of sales at \$2.75 to \$4.65. Sheep were easier. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 1,101,283 bushels of wheat, 1,281,890 bushels of corn, 278,579 bushels of rye, and 371,865 bushels of barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$109.87 in greenbacks at the close.

ANOTHER REBELLION THREATENED.
 The most unwholesome and outpoken declaration of Rebel sentiment and opposition to the authority of the General Government that has cropped out in the present campaign comes from Baltimore, and is in keeping with the record of that city at the outbreak of the Rebellion, when its mob of secessionists attacked Massachusetts troops on their way to Washington. It adds to the surprise of the situation that the declaration should come from a city so far North, instead of from the heart of the South, where we have been accustomed to look for threats of defiance and sedition. The Baltimore Standard, a paper of pronounced secessionist tendencies, and the influence of a Tribune and Harpers organs, takes the initiative in firing the Southern heart by printing threats against the Government which are tantamount to a renewal of the Rebellion. It declares that on election-day the State militia must turn out, reinforced by ten thousand Minute-Men, and offered by the leading men of the State; that the time has come when force must be met by force, and the bayonet must oppose the bayonet; that the only way to save the Democracy is by force. It calls upon the people of Baltimore to begin the work of organization in the following frenzied manner:

Let us begin the work in Baltimore at once and organize immediately. Let us have the Minute-Men of '76. No law must be broken. Their aim should be to defend the law; to protect the imperiled Constitution of our common country. It is stated that Baltimore and Maryland, which are called the cradle of civil and religious liberty in America, should take the lead in this patriotic work. If Baltimore shall send out the echo of the voice that Paris has sent out from the Old South Church of Boston a hundred years ago, we shall have the continent in a whirlwind of patriotism within thirty days, and the despotic men who are seeking the overthrow of American liberties will have been defeated. Let us have the "Minute Men of '76" organized, drilled, equipped, and led by the best men who can be found. This is the greatest duty of the hour. To you, gentlemen, I say!

If this flamboyant and bombastic stuff were the utterance of an individual, speaking solely for himself, it would be unworthy of further notice, or at least unworthy of anything more than a suggestion that it would be well to cool down the utterer under the town pump; but it is the utterance of a newspaper that represents a constituency, and it declares with outspoken voice what is only whispered in other localities. The South is full of madmen and hot brains who have been excited to the verge of rebellion by the prospect of electing Tilden, but they have sufficient regard for policy to keep their sentiments in abeyance until after election. The Baltimore madman having less judgment gives voice to their plans and exposes them to the whole country.

The ground taken by the Baltimore Gazette is substantially that, unless the Confederates are permitted to sweep all the Southern States by force, violence, terrorism, persecution, threats, intimidation, and massacre of Republican voters, they will be justified in again rebelling and setting the Government at defiance. Baltimore secessionists, in 1860-1, acted upon the same grounds, and the mistake that the Government then made was in not punishing them with a severe hand, instead of allowing them to go unpunished. It would have made Baltimore a loyal city—more than that, by throwing its protection about its Union men, it would have made Baltimore a Republican city. It would today be Republican but for fraud, violence, and terrorism at the polls, and vindictive, devilish ostracism and persecution of white men who want to act with the Republican party.

The threatening attitude of the Baltimore Confederates makes it a necessity that they shall be an honest election in that city. It is clearly the duty of the President, under such a definite warning, to put down such rebellious outcroppings with a strong hand, and to see to it that there is a fair and authorized election held in that city, as well as in other places further South. The letter of the Attorney-General furnishes no sufficient pretext for such defiant and rebellious utterances as we have quoted from this secession sheet. The only purpose of that letter is to put the laws of the country in operation and to uphold the civil power in the protection of voters. Under its instructions every citizen, black or white, Republican or Democrat, is guaranteed in his legal rights, and no man who is not engaged in interfering with the rights of others by violence need apprehend any trouble. The use of force, violence, or terrorism to carry an election is equivalent to rebellion against the laws of the country, and it must be put down at all hazards. If the civil authorities are unable to do it, then the General Government must step in and protect the American in the right to vote. There is ample warning that such protection will be needed in Baltimore.

THE ELECTIONS.
 Maine has responded to Vermont. Vermont rolled up 34,000 majority over the largest Democratic vote polled in the State, and now Maine rolls up a largely-increased majority in that State. The Democratic and extraordinary efforts by the Democrats in both States to get out a full vote and seemingly show an inroad upon Republicanism was a failure. They did not get an increased vote; but this was met in both States by a full Republican turn-out, which not only overwhelmed the Democracy but increased the Republican majorities. Maine gives a Republican majority of from 12,000 to 15,000 against 5,000 last year and 12,000 in 1874. It elects five Republican members of Congress, elects three-fourths of the Legislature, and generally has secured party control of the Government of the State, and of nearly every town. In Vermont the Republican victory was equally decisive and sweeping, leaving the Democrats, as in Maine, in a hopeless minority as they ever were.

The result in these two States leaves the progress of the campaign precisely as these elections left it in 1872, when GARFIELD was the Democratic candidate. In that year the Democrats estimated that a gain of 5 per cent on the popular vote was all that was required to elect their candidate, and though they did not expect to carry Vermont and Maine, they expected to show that this gain

was general in all parts of the country in favor of a "change." Maine and Vermont, however, refused to exhibit any Democratic progress, and now, in 1876, instead of indicating any popular demand for "change," the Republican majority in Vermont is double, and in Maine three times greater than it was last year. These two States show not only an unbroken, but an increased and stronger column of Republicanism than before. It negates the idea that any portion of the Republicans have embraced Democracy or have abandoned HARVEY to support TILDEN. In 1874 Indiana elected HARRISON Governor, but Ohio rejected the Democracy after the Maine and Vermont elections; but the defeat—the failure of the Democracy to make any impression in Maine or Ohio—was accepted by the country as conclusive, and before November the Democratic party had become disintegrated and made but little effort. The campaign now rests where it did four years ago. As then, the Democracy may carry Indiana, but will sustain an overwhelming defeat in Ohio; and the drift of popular feeling as shown by Ohio, Maine, and Vermont will leave but little hope for the Democratic party, and nothing to inspire its miscellaneous followers to prosecute their struggle to the end. Had Maine wavered, then there would have been Democratic promise; but the Maine election, excluding all notion that any popular change has taken place, chills the hopes of even the most sanguine Tildenites.

THE THREATENED TAX.
 Chicago is just now between two fires. The State Board of Equalization is in session at Springfield, and there is the annual desire on the part of that body to largely increase, if not double, the valuation of taxable property in this city and county. On the other hand, we have a body of County Commissioners intent upon the plunder of the public. The law limits the levy of taxes for county purposes to 75 cents upon each \$100 of valuation. The existing demands upon the county are so great that they will consume the whole revenue that can be collected at this rate on any ordinary or reasonable valuation. The County Commissioners, however, want the valuation of taxable property in this county increased by the addition of \$100,000,000 or more to the highest valuation, that they may be able to levy a tax of three-fourths of a million of dollars to carry on the Court-House without having recourse to a popular vote for the authority to do so. These people, with the army of contractors, and jobbers, and speculators, are all urging, and hoping, and looking to the State Board to double the Cook County valuation.

It may well be understood at once, at Springfield and elsewhere, that just now taxation is a "living issue" in this county, and an attempt to subject this county to an extra tax of \$750,000 a year for several years will be resented at the polls by an outraged people. The State Board should bear in mind the condition of the people, who are struggling to pay the taxes and debts resulting from bad legislation and bad government, and they pray that Board to protect them against the harpies who are seeking to levy an additional tax of three-fourths of a million of dollars to carry out a corrupt scheme of contracts to build a Court-House, a scheme fully as dishonest as, but on a much larger scale than, that which has become historical in Macoupin County. On this subject there is no difference of opinion between Republicans and Democrats.

THE PROSPECT IN INDIANA.
 Four weeks from Tuesday the State election will occur in Indiana. That State is locked upon by the Democracy as one of the few faithful Northern States, and it is in a great measure being made the battle-ground of the present campaign. More of Tilden's money is being expended in Indiana than in any other State, except perhaps New York. But the Republican party is not asleep. The past four weeks have witnessed a thorough organization of that party for the work of the canvass, and the ablest speakers of the country have taken the field. MORRIS, KELLER, HARRISON, and scores of others are at work, and BLAIR, BARLOW, INGRAM, and SCHWARTZ will soon be sent into that State. Enthusiastic crowds greet these speakers at all their appointments, and every township has its HAYES and WHEELER Club, uniformed and drilled, while local leaders are hard at work imparting valuable political information and awakening the people.

Republicans everywhere are deeply interested in the result of Indiana's election. The national party looks to the party in that State as one of its most important members, and every indication that the result of 1874 will be reversed is hailed with gladness. But Indiana Republicans have no easy way to wage. To wrest the power from the Democracy is no light task. That our readers may see what has to be overcome in that State, a table has been prepared showing the Democratic gains in the various districts in the last election. Those figures are obtained by comparing the majorities for Governor in 1872 with the majorities for Congressmen in 1874:

First District.	Gain.	Loss.
Second District.	3,373	360
Third District.	2,410	
Fourth District.	2,410	
Fifth District.	8,419	
Sixth District.	519	
Seventh District.	2,528	
Eighth District.	1,285	
Ninth District.	1,080	
Tenth District.	2,161	
Eleventh District.	4,776	
Twelfth District.	1,823	
Thirteenth District.	1,823	
Total gain, less losses.	13,636	

In all these districts save three the Democratic gains were large. Of the thirteen districts the Republicans carried only five in 1874—the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth—but in four of these the Republican majorities of 1872 were reduced to correspond with the figures in the table. It is confidently expected that the old Republican majority will be more than restored in these districts this year, and other districts gained.

There were, however, certain causes which operated to insure a Democratic victory in 1874 which will help to win success for Republicans in this campaign. The "Liberals," who were with the Democracy in the last election, have learned the hollowness of the cry of "Reform" by that party, and have gladly returned to their first love. The efforts at "reform" by the Democracy were chiefly profitable to Democratic officials, and the friends perpetuated under pretense of those who had opened the eyes of those unfortunate who hoped to find virtue and honor in the Democratic party. Another cause of defeat in that election was the unwise move of the radical temperance people in dragging the temperance question into the campaign. The discussion of that issue drove away thousands of Republicans, undid all the legislation that had been accomplished, and left themselves worse off than before. The issue has been dropped now, and the greater portion of those who

deserted their party by reason of the pronounced position of certain members of it on that subject are again reconciled and harmoniously at work for success in October. Indiana Republicans were never more fully united, never more enthusiastic, and the prospects for their success in October are very encouraging. An honest election will give a Republican victory. The only fear is that the importation of Kentucky Confederates will be so great as to overbalance the honest vote. This importation has begun already, and these men are being stationed in portions of the State where they will do the Democracy the best service. Republicans must look out for this, and thoroughly organize to resist these incursions. Keep fraudulent voters from the polls, and Indiana is safe for a Republican majority.

THE MORAL OF IT.
 It is now confidently announced from both New York and Washington that Gov. TILDEN has in preparation, and will cause to be published within two or three days, a personal statement of his income during the years when the Government showed an income-tax, and that he will endeavor to let the tax justly due, and that he did not make false oaths for that purpose. We hope in all sincerity that this statement will be a fair and candid statement of his income during the years when the Government showed an income-tax, and that he will endeavor to let the tax justly due, and that he did not make false oaths for that purpose. We hope in all sincerity that this statement will be a fair and candid statement of his income during the years when the Government showed an income-tax, and that he will endeavor to let the tax justly due, and that he did not make false oaths for that purpose.

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ment, it will defeat Mr. TILDEN for President, even though he shall acquit himself of the charge of perjury, because he is the candidate of a party that has shown itself equal to carrying a perjurer and swindler if necessary to get at the spoils.

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
 There is reason to believe that the sterling personal character and lofty political sentiments of Mr. LATTIN, who has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Illinois District, will more than offset the disappointment of the friends of the district, but restore something like the old-time majority it used to give the Republican ticket. The hope of this is increased by the admirable tone of the platform adopted by the Congressional Convention, which will appeal directly and strongly to all those in the district who have refrained from voting the Republican ticket at the last two elections, because they regarded the Republican Representative as personally opposed to the practical reform of the civil service, which is now the most conspicuous duty to which the Republican party and its Presidential candidate are pledged. The platform of the Fourth District Convention sets forth as follows: That we heartily endorse and approve the declaration of principles of the Republican National Convention, and we especially commend and approve the many and courageous sentiments of the platform of the Republican National Convention for President of the United States; that by said declaration of principles and letter of acceptance of the nominee for President the Republican party have fully and squarely committed to the Government, to the end that offices no longer be bestowed as rewards for party services, nor services in behalf of any individual or individuals of the dominant party, but that the good of the public service, honesty, fidelity, and capacity shall be the sole test of preference; and in the language of the national platform of the party, "that we believe that the good of the people and the nation should not be sacrificed to the interests of any individual or class."

Resolved, That we require of the nominee of this Convention, in case of his election, that he faithfully observe the doctrine of the fifth resolution of the national platform, and the doctrine of Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance in reference to civil service reform, and that he shall use such power and influence as he may possess as Representative to secure the adoption and carrying into effect of the doctrine of said resolution and letter of acceptance, as the "invariable rule" in the bestowment and removal of office.

Resolved, That we denounce as a glaring offense against good morals and public policy the bestowment or promise of bestowment of office for services rendered or to be rendered at party caucuses or nominating conventions, and that we regard such action as only second to the crime of selling offices for a stipulated price, or a share in the emoluments of the same.

To make this outspoken declaration of principles still stronger, and to illustrate the harmony between these principles and those governing the Republican party in its national canvass, the platform further embodied the resolution on the civil service adopted at Cincinnati and that portion of Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance commenting thereon, in which he pledges himself to return to the practice of the founders of the Republic, when appointment to place and tenure of office depended upon personal fitness and merit, and not upon party service.

The most significant circumstance connected with the adoption of this civil-service platform in the Fourth District is the fact, of which we are credibly assured, that Mr. LATTIN, the Congressional candidate, is the author of the resolutions. He has thus voluntarily pledged himself to use his influence and power, in case of election, to secure the adoption of the civil-service reform advocated by the Republican platform and by Gov. Hayes, and to abstain from the practice of Congressmen in dictating appointments to office. Mr. LATTIN's character is an sufficient warrant that he will be true to his pledge, and that single fact, ought, and probably will, increase the Republican majority of the district.

THE CITY GAS BILLS.
 We have been surprised to see the statement made that the Gas Committee of the Common Council intend to report in favor of adopting Mr. WATKINS' proposition to lay the gas rate at \$1.10 per 1,000 feet in the South and North Divisions, and Mr. BLAIR's proposition to supply the West Division at \$3 per 1,000 feet. Both propositions are in excess of the ultimatum made by the Council in the resolution adopted a week ago declaring that gas must be furnished at \$1.50, or the city would try oil. They are further defective in not being equal in terms, and there is certainly no reason why Mr. BLAIR's Company should be paid 25 cents per 1,000 feet more than Mr. WATKINS' Company; if there were any distinction it should be in favor of the latter, since it was a large sufferer from the gas rate of 1874, while the West Side Company escaped loss.

We apprehend that Messrs. WATKINS and BLAIR have both discovered signs of "weakening" somewhere in the Council or they would not be so exorbitant and blunt in their demands. If so, the Council must justify the reputation for honesty it has earned by defeating any recommendation to pay the Gas Companies more than \$1.50 per 1,000. Mr. WATKINS, it will be remembered, expressed his willingness a couple of weeks since to supply the lamps at \$1.50, using three-foot burners. His excuse for withdrawing this proposition now is, that, since that time, the Council had voted to purchase the gas works, and that he had a perfect right to do so. This is simply no excuse at all. Even if the new Companies proceed to erect works and lay gas-pipes (which is not yet certain by any means), they cannot be prepared to supply consumers before April 1 next, and Mr. WATKINS' proposition does not extend beyond that time. If he means to insinuate that his Company will have to pay blackmail money to the new Companies to keep them from erecting works and laying pipes, that is his affair, and he cannot expect the public to make up the blackmail money by paying an exorbitant price for the gas.

After all that has been said and done, the Council will justify itself and betray the people by accepting these propositions, unequal in terms but both exorbitant. It will do worse than this. It will place itself under the suspicion of having been influenced to abandon in part the plan of retrenchment to which it is pledged. There is a certain minority in the Council that will always vote with the Gas Companies, whatever they may propose; if the solid front of the majority, which has adhered closely together so far, be broken, the Gas Companies may carry their point. We hope the indications of this are deceptive, and that the result will prove a majority of the Aldermen willing to stand honestly by their pledge. If the Gas Companies proceed in their desire to endeavor to hold the city to the old contracts, which have been declared null and void by good legal authority, there is no better time to test the question than the present. Nor will there be a more favorable opportunity for making the experiment of lighting the streets with gas-

line or oil, for the people are well-disposed to risk some inconvenience to break down the extortion of the Gas Companies.

The Democrats denounce the "immorality and imbecility" of the Republicans, who, they say, during eleven years of peace, did nothing towards restoring the credit of the Government, and had nothing to show for the expenditure of the public money. Here is a slight exhibit of what the Republicans accomplished in defiance of the opposition of the Democrats. These figures are taken from the official reports:

Public Debt, July 1, 1868.	July 1, 1876.
1868.	2,772,130,174
1869.	2,671,130,174
1870.	2,611,687,951
1871.	2,551,422,514
1872.	2,480,772,428
1873.	2,363,211,328
1874.	2,234,483,963
1875.	2,180,458,458
1876, Sept. 1.	2,132,234,932
Total.	2,096,141,941

The reductions have been each year as follows:

Reduction.	Total.
1868.	\$6,110,070
1869.	\$6,438,223
1870.	\$60,887
1871.	107,779,794
1872.	127,258,607
1873.	90,900,004
1874.	18,768,425
1875.	50,925,515
1876, increase.	10,406,696
1876, decrease.	137,102,691
Total.	\$78,054,621

In addition to this, the Republicans have paid \$300,000,000 of debts arising out of claims, back-pay to army and navy, transportation, etc., which debts were never included in the public debt statement, but were paid out of the current receipts. The Republicans have paid an average of over \$100,000,000 interest annually, reducing it from \$144,000,000 to \$93,000,000 a year. They have paid \$50,000,000 a year in redemption of the national debt, and have reduced the rate of interest on \$50,000,000 of the public debt from 6 to 4 per cent, and have negotiated a reduction of interest on \$300,000,000 from 6 to 4 1/2 per cent. And all this has been done in spite of the opposition of the Democratic party.

That part of Indiana which lies upon the Ohio River and is opposite Kentucky is always ruled upon by the Democratic party in all contested elections. It has always been understood that the Democrats draw largely from Kentucky to increase their vote, and it is remarkable how the Democratic vote rises and falls in these counties. Indiana elected State officers in October, at which time there was no election in Kentucky, but both States vote in November. The following named counties in Indiana are separated from Kentucky only by the Ohio River, and we give the Democratic vote polled by them at the October election for Governor in 1872 and at the November election a month later in the same year. The figures are remarkable:

Democratic Vote.	Nov. 7, 1872.	Nov. 7, 1872.
Dearborn.	1,122	2,709
Clark.	2,035	2,733
Clinton.	885	736
Floyd.	2,861	3,697
Harrison.	1,178	2,076
Wayne.	1,178	2,076
Peru.	1,479	1,330
Warrick.	1,044	1,077
Total.	10,090	17,151

These figures indicate that 1,946 Democrats who had voted in these counties of Indiana in October went home to Kentucky or elsewhere where they had to vote in November, and hence the falling off in the Democratic vote. These men did not vote the Republican ticket, which received about the same number in November that it did in October.

SEVERAL MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1876.
 In an article relative to the BRECHER case, contained in the following:
 We believe that when the American public shall have read sufficiently far in time from this remarkable trial, they will not only believe this, but they will be led to believe that the Brecher case is a masterpiece of the legal mind of Germany, Austria, and France, viz.: that "The plaintiff has no case whatever." It will be remembered that Prof. Resaw was not a lawyer, but a philosopher, and that it was a matter of surprise that, under the laws of America, he should not have been consulted after the Brecher case.

Prof. RESAW, who is here referred to, is one of the most eminent and best-known lawyers on the European Continent, occupying a position similar to that of Sir James Spence in England, and which Sir James once did there and which WATKINS would hold here. It was not believed by many that the eminent Professor had committed himself to any expression of opinion relative to the BRECHER-TILDEN case, and least of all that he would have written in such a manner as the article in *Sever's* set forth. A gentleman in this city, for the purpose of satisfying himself in the matter, wrote to an intimate friend of Prof. RESAW, and got through him an answer, to the effect that the Professor had never said anything, verbally or in writing, on the subject from the receipt of the letter was authorized to make this statement public. In case any one should question the truth of this, the original letter will be produced by the Chicagoan in whose possession it is.

though the Election law of the State expressly stipulates that the poll-books shall be retained by the judges from the inspection of all persons, "the Republicans of Little Rock," after the election, were refused permission to see the poll-books at all. In addition to intimidation and terrorism, it appears that the Southern Democrats propose also to rely upon Tilden and Tilden's favorite plan of ballot-box stuffing to carry the election.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHEPHERD SCHOOL
OF
MUSICAL ART.

TERM OPENING SEPT. 18 AT
SOUTH ANN-ST.

TEACHING INSTRUCTION AND REASONABLE
Fees. Send for Circular.

CLARENCE EDDY,
Teacher of Music.
Wm. S. & R. H. SHEPHERD,
Directors.

WANTS & GUARDIANS
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DI-
RECTORS. For 1876, the Board has been
selected for attending school patrons, where
they will find the most complete and
scholastic institutions in the country.

RICE & MISS LAWRENCE
their School for Young Ladies and
residence, No. 78 Mount Vernon st.,
Sept. 27, 1870.
Ladies are offered for the study of
German.

Hall, Lake Forest, Ill.
 ary for young ladies, superior in
 ment, entered upon its eighth year
 circulars apply to Miss Martha H.
 cipal, or R. W. Patterson, D. D.,
 Ill.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
 Hudson: beautiful situation, pleasant
 of study full and thorough. Miss J. M.
 Principal. Wells College, Lady Principal.
 M. M. Principal.

ROAD TIME TABLE.

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

of Reference **Monday—** Saturday
excepted. **Wards—** Excepted. **1st**
p.m. to 10 p.m.

and Western Railway
St. Louis, Mo. (Sherman House, and 7th
corner Madison st.)

	Leave	Arrive
St. Louis	10:30 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
St. Joe, Mo.	10:30 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
St. Joe, Mo.	11:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.

Blue Express	9:15 A.	3:30 P.
Express	9:30 A.	3:15 P.
Express (daily)	7:30 A.	4:30 P.
Express	10:00 A.	7:30 P.
Passenger	5:30 P.	10:35 A.
Passenger (daily)	7:30 A.	4:30 P.
Express	9:30 A.	7:00 P.
Express	9:00 A.	1:00 P.
Express	9:15 A.	1:15 P.
Express	9:15 P.	6:30 A.
Express	9:00 A.	1:00 P.
Express	4:00 P.	10:45 A.
Express	9:45 A.	8:55 P.
Accommodation	9:00 A.	7:00 P.
Express of Wells and Kings- ton Canal and Kings- ton	9:00 A.	7:00 P.

BAN CANTAL RAILROAD
 Leave at 8:00 A. and foot of Wells and
 King's road, southeast corner of Ban-
 farmer House.

Leave.	Arrive.
8:00 A.	8:15 A.
8:15 A.	8:30 A.
8:30 A.	8:45 A.
8:45 A.	9:00 A.
9:00 A.	9:15 A.
9:15 A.	9:30 A.
9:30 A.	9:45 A.
9:45 A.	10:00 A.
10:00 A.	10:15 A.
10:15 A.	10:30 A.
10:30 A.	10:45 A.
10:45 A.	11:00 A.
11:00 A.	11:15 A.
11:15 A.	11:30 A.
11:30 A.	11:45 A.
11:45 A.	12:00 P.
12:00 P.	12:15 P.
12:15 P.	12:30 P.
12:30 P.	12:45 P.
12:45 P.	1:00 P.
1:00 P.	1:15 P.
1:15 P.	1:30 P.
1:30 P.	1:45 P.
1:45 P.	2:00 P.
2:00 P.	2:15 P.
2:15 P.	2:30 P.
2:30 P.	2:45 P.
2:45 P.	3:00 P.
3:00 P.	3:15 P.
3:15 P.	3:30 P.
3:30 P.	3:45 P.
3:45 P.	4:00 P.
4:00 P.	4:15 P.
4:15 P.	4:30 P.
4:30 P.	4:45 P.
4:45 P.	5:00 P.
5:00 P.	5:15 P.
5:15 P.	5:30 P.
5:30 P.	5:45 P.
5:45 P.	6:00 P.
6:00 P.	6:15 P.
6:15 P.	6:30 P.
6:30 P.	6:45 P.
6:45 P.	7:00 P.
7:00 P.	7:15 P.
7:15 P.	7:30 P.
7:30 P.	7:45 P.
7:45 P.	8:00 P.
8:00 P.	8:15 P.
8:15 P.	8:30 P.
8:30 P.	8:45 P.
8:45 P.	9:00 P.
9:00 P.	9:15 P.
9:15 P.	9:30 P.
9:30 P.	9:45 P.
9:45 P.	10:00 P.
10:00 P.	10:15 P.
10:15 P.	10:30 P.
10:30 P.	10:45 P.
10:45 P.	11:00 P.
11:00 P.	11:15 P.
11:15 P.	11:30 P.
11:30 P.	11:45 P.
11:45 P.	12:00 A.
12:00 A.	12:15 A.
12:15 A.	12:30 A.
12:30 A.	12:45 A.
12:45 A.	1:00 A.
1:00 A.	1:15 A.
1:15 A.	1:30 A.
1:30 A.	1:45 A.
1:45 A.	2:00 A.
2:00 A.	2:15 A.
2:15 A.	2:30 A.
2:30 A.	2:45 A.
2:45 A.	3:00 A.
3:00 A.	3:15 A.
3:15 A.	3:30 A.
3:30 A.	3:45 A.
3:45 A.	4:00 A.
4:00 A.	4:15 A.
4:15 A.	4:30 A.
4:30 A.	4:45 A.
4:45 A.	5:00 A.
5:00 A.	5:15 A.
5:15 A.	5:30 A.
5:30 A.	5:45 A.
5:45 A.	6:00 A.
6:00 A.	6:15 A.
6:15 A.	6:30 A.
6:30 A.	6:45 A.
6:45 A.	7:00 A.
7:00 A.	7:15 A.
7:15 A.	7:30 A.
7:30 A.	7:45 A.
7:45 A.	8:00 A.
8:00 A.	8:15 A.
8:15 A.	8:30 A.
8:30 A.	8:45 A.
8:45 A.	9:00 A.
9:00 A.	9:15 A.
9:15 A.	9:30 A.
9:30 A.	9:45 A.
9:45 A.	10:00 A.
10:00 A.	10:15 A.
10:15 A.	10:30 A.
10:30 A.	10:45 A.
10:45 A.	11:00 A.
11:00 A.	11:15 A.
11:15 A.	11:30 A.
11:30 A.	11:45 A.
11:45 A.	12:00 A.
12:00 A.	12:15 A.
12:15 A.	12:30 A.
12:30 A.	12:45 A.
12:45	

to Air Line.....	5:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
" " " " " "	6:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
" " " " " "	7:00 a.m.	9:30 p.m.
(daily).....	7:30 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
" " " " " "	8:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
" " " " " "	9:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
" " " " " "	10:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

T. & Sunday Ex. & Monday Ex. & Daily.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

West Side, near Madison st. bridge.
St. Louis at Depot, and 122 Randolph st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Danvers Fast Ex.	11:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Chicago Ex.....	12:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Portland & Texas	1:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
Fast Express.....	4:00 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
" " " " " "	7:00 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
" " " " " "	8:00 a.m.	8:45 p.m.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Line.....	8:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Express.....	9:10 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
W. daily.....	8:15 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
.....	8:40 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
.....	10:20 p. m.	12:40 a. m.

ELWABER & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
 Former Madison and Canal-rd. Station
 at Clark-st., opposite Sherman
 House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
.....	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Minnesota Thru	8:00 a. m.	6:40 p. m.

[illegible][illegible]

Accommodations: \$1.15 to \$1.45 a night.
 \$100.00 to \$174.00 a month.

7th St. Saturday, 7th St. Monday.

THE AND CHICAGO LINE.
 40 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand
 depot Exposition building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fullman Drawing Cars to National change- over - Fullman - Fullman - Fullman - Fullman	8:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Fullman Drawing Cars to National change- over - Fullman - Fullman - Fullman - Fullman	8:30 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

ing the hotel cars to New York.

30 & PACIFIC RAILROAD
 Chicago to
 to Chicago.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Chicago to to Chicago	8:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

.....	8:40 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
.....	10:30 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
.....	4:15 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
.....	7:40 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
.....	8:30 a. m.	9:30 p. m.

E. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
.....	8:00 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
.....	8:15 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
.....	9:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
.....	10:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
.....	8:05 a. m.	8:05 p. m.

..... Daily. * Sunday excepted.

SMOKER & OHIO RAILROAD.

..... In Exposition Building, foot of Main.
 Office in City of Chicago.
 and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave	Arrive
8:50 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
9:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
9:50 p. m.	6:40 a. m.

Sundays excepted.

INLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket
at Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave	Arrive
10:00 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	8:35 a. m.
10:40 p. m.	8:40 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

DEERMEYER'S STEAMERS.

St. Louis (Sundays excepted) 8 a. m.
Do not leave until 9 a. m.

accepted.	7 p. m.
and Boston Harbor, daily (Sun-	10 a. m.
day) leave until	11 a. m.
of Lake Superior, Tuesday and	7 p. m.
Munster, Wis., Tuesday and	6 a. m.

